isseent classes are in full force in the Red River stony. The Frenchman of the Red River is a fac simile" of the Frenchman of the Red River is a fac simile" of the Frenchman of Lower Canada, alkative and gay, whether the world smiles or sowns upon him. In the same way the High-lander as Red Hiver still remembers that his national comme is the tartan, his language the Gaelic, and his ausic the wild bugpipes.

Among the Catholics are a Bishop and three riests. The Protestants have six clergymen. There res, I think, ten regular established common schools be the ordinary branches of education, and two labor institutions of learning, to wit: the Red liver Academy, (Protestant) and the Assimbotine eminary, (Catholic.) Toward sustaining these valous schools and churches, the Hadson Bay Commy have always manifested a very commendable berality.

gany have always manifested a very commendable bearality.

On entering the Red River from Lake Winnepeg, the shores for the first ten miles are low and a wampy, shoulding in wild fowls and various kinds of game; but further up, they rise to a height varying from thirty to sixty feet. The east hank is covered with heavy forests of birch, maple, place, elm, oak, the and to the westward of the river are the vest place of the Eas-katch-e-wan, covered for hundred lies with immense herds of buffaloes, caribous lies with immense herds of buffaloes and farms compare favorably with what the Genesee valley was twenty years ago.

As a general rule, it may be remarked that the sell of the Red River country is a black mould, of reat epith, producing wheat and other crops that reads be considered fair even in Wheatland or Calesonia. Apples and plums do well, and some such the attend the culture of the peach. The climate is really milder than on Lake Superior—perhaps about a medium between that of Montreal and Bechester.

Bechester.

In addition to agriculture, and sometimes, in place of it, the inhabitants, more particularly those of sixed origin, devote a good seal of their time to innting; going far out on the plains, with their towness and carts, and bringing home great quantise of permian, buffalo tongues, beaver tails, dried meat, buffalo robes, and various kinds of fruits, for which the Hudson Bay Company afford them a market. This rage for bunting, although often of apporary advantage, has, on the whole, been saily insastrous to the great and comprehes ever interests of the colony—drawing their attention away from griculture, constitute, and giving them these any and unsettled habits peculiar to the hunter's its.

hay and unsettled habits pocular to the hunter's interest of the hunter's interest of the hunter's object. This railroad and telegraph age, however, will, at the interest of the hunter's object, on at the maps of the topographical engineers, who are given this region a good deal of learned attention, and you will see two great railroad routes—the me from Lord Selkirk's actilement to the navig'ble enters of the Mississippi, and the other to the west and of Lake Superior, to unite with the great chain of afroxed that overraling necessity of circumstances if soon build through the mineral region of the forthwest. The Bed River country demands one or oth of these roads, and it is to be hoped that the niightened and liberal policy of both nations will sable them to realise so desirable a consummation, thout any unnecessary delay. This would not ally afford to the present Red River estiment casy, tek and cheep facilities of communication with the st of the world, but would also rapidly populate a whole of that great and luxurious valley, from head waters to Lake Winnepeg. There is nothing inserical about this. Thinking men here in the orthwest are seriously entertaining the project, in the colony is governed by a corporation called

s head waters to Leave himself and here himself and bout this. Thinking men nervice himself and the project, and it must be accomplished.

The colony is governed by a corporation called the Council of the Assimbola, who, under an express provision of their charter, exercise judicial as legislative authority; and, so

least, that of the last three or four years, in this State and others. The weevil, in some places, have destroyed a great deal, especially late wheat.—

Springfield Nonparcil, July 13.

We are inclined to the belief, based upon information from several portions of the State, that wheat will be better than has been anticipated. In some of those localities where it was supposed the crop would not pay for harvesting, the yield turns out to be considerable; and in other localities there was never a heavier crop. As to prices, the tendency is downward, though they cannot get below a remunerative point.—Detroit paper.

FLORIDA AND THE SERINGLES.—The Seminoles, the mest wearying and most unwearied tribe of savages with whom our government has to deal, are still in the peaceful possession of our richest lands. Now we, with the citizens of South Floris, and of the entire South, demand that some immediate action shall be taken to rid us of this trouble-some pest and plague of our State. Our neighbors, and per-ona from other States, are waiting, and waiting almost without hope, for the Government to perform its duty, and lay open to us tals portion of Florida so long occupied, to our detriment, by this renegade tribe of Indians. We want to go a little farrher South, where we can raise, without fear of loss, the richest products of the tropical clime—where we can grow our own coffee and spice, and obtain from the earth the luxuries we now have to procure, if we have them at all, at enormous rates. So long as the Seminoles remain where they are, and nothing but talk is done towards removing them hence, we are debarred from the enjoy ment of the only real blessings this country affords. We are encamped round about with United States troops on almost every side, but they are mere idlers, of no benefit to us at all, waiting for the word of command from our very inefficient government. At the present time, under existing circumstances, thus is no place for didy waiting; action is what we want, and need, and must have. Can we look for succor and aid from our general government? If not, we must rely upon corselves. Will the general government give us lands and fit us out, as soldiers, to defend those lands, (then our homes,) and eventually to drive the Indians from the country? If not, shall the work be done, and speedily cone, by the United States troops; or shall the State take upon the side the important duty, and render us ever grateful, by giving we our estate free from all incumbrances? In one manner or the other the work will soon have to be accomplished. Our people will not rest easy, uncomplaining oftent, and view the inheritance

Another Shooping Appairs.—On the last Thursday of June there was a man, named Casey, killed in Mismi township, as was related by as at the time. Patrick Sullivan was arrested and charged with the killing, as the occurrence took place in the woods while they were hunting. There was no positive evidence as to the true cause of the death. Sallivan, however, alarmed the neighborhood, many of whom repaired to the spot where the body was found, and stated as positively that it was caused by the accidental discharge of Casey's own gun that even the widow believed his story. It was found, however, that the gun carried by Sullivan was the one discharged and Casey's was not, and that Sullivan's gun was secreted. The manner in which the shot were scattered on the body showed that the gun had been fired thirty feet distant. Sullivan a few days since confessed to his counsel that he did fire the gun, but that the shooting of Casey was secidental. On being arraigned in the Criminal-Country is plead guilty as to shooting, but not guilty as no intent.—Cincinnati Guzette.

We have here presented in that it is not not strike every reasonable mind that it is not not some system was adopted in this city by which youth would be entirely excluded from particles in the work at fires. The steam fire-enging the work at fires.

are seak from almost every county in the State for crimes of every character you can name, is enough to attract the attention of parents as to the best mode of educating and training their children. Here you may see the old gray haired father and the youthful son, inmates of the same prison, and brothers brought chained together, to be imprisoned for years; the diseased of every kind—some with consumption, some with droppy, others with old chronic diseases, some having fits every day; cripples, too, may be seen, some on crutches, with one leg, and some with one hand, who have gone through almost everything that homan thought can imagine. Yesterday, I understand from good authority, they received one from Lowndes county with but one hand, who has been bit twice by rattlesnakes, crushed through a sugar mill, struck with lightning, torn up by a panther, covered up and left for dead, and while the panther pursued another boy who was with him, he made his escape, and about six weeks ago stabled a man so that be died, and is now in the penitentiary for three years.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four convicts now

died, and is now in the penitentiary for three years.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four convicts now confined in the penitentiary, at least one hundred and fifty of them are confined for offences committed while under the influence of liquor, numbers of them can neither read or write, not one-fourth of them had pious, praying mothers, and not one out of ten of them ever saw their fathers kneeling at church or around the family altar. This will be a good text for Uncle Dabney and ethers of the temperance cause to dwell upon.

THE COCHITUATE WATER.—The City Engineer in a communication to the Water Board, states that the amount now used is so great that it becomes imperatively necessary either to diminish the consumption of the Cochituate water, or provide other means for the supply of the city than these now in use. The quantity of water now in the lake above low water mark is 900,000,000 gallons, which would supply the city till about the middle of October. If the available natural supply should diminush, if the daily consumption should exceed the average of 11,000,000 gallons, and if the remainder of the session should be dry, then there will be ut least two months during which the present means of the Board will be inadequate to supply the city. The Water Board state that full one-half of the water now taken in the city is wasted, and they believe the time is at hand when, unless this waste is arrested, it will be necessary to limit its use to domestic purposes only—forbidding its use for fountains, mechanical purposes, &c. This would result in a large "decrease in the revenue, and the indefinite postponement of the time when the locome will be sufficient to pay the interest of the water debt and the current expenses.—Boston Commonwealth, July 17.

July 17.

INFORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.—At Jackson, Miss., on the 2d inst., the case of Jas. L. Callonte against Frederick Staaton and Heary B. Buckner, in which the complainants seeks to set asioc their discharges under the late bankrupt act, on the ground of fraud committed by them in obtaining the same, was decided against the defendants by Autorney General D. C. Glenn, who had been mutually selected by beth parties to sit as special chancellor.—Mr. Chancellor Scott not being competent. The great amount in controversy (being over a million of dollars), the importance of the principles involved, the distinguished learning and ability with which the case was argoed, and the high character for learning and ability of the Special Chancellor who decided the case, will commend the opinion to the attention of every class of the community. The decision of the Special Chancellor, (Mr. Attorney General Glenn.) says the Flag of the Union, has been universally characterized as one of the ablest and best considered opinions over delivered in this State. We understand that an appeals.—N. O. Crescent, July 11.

in that line, which, however, is only for a time, for people will not learn whodom from experience. As room as confidence becomes in a slight degree restored, the same game will be played over again. In the meantime the public are benefited. The failure of a stock "operator" or "bankers," that trade in stocks, like those that have recently "suspended" in this city and New York, is a god-send to the legitimately dealing public. Capital with them is never allowed to accumulate for proper pury oses of trade. If there is anything like felony in man, stock dealing or "banking" on his own hook will be sure to develope it; vide State street experience for the last five years.

The commercial horizon is evidently clearing away. The atmosphere will soon become purer and healthier; railread companies will at least appreciate the folly of going it blind as they have hitherto done. The stockholders trust everything to the directors, the directors in turn trust everything to the President, while the President commonly finishes up matters by committing grand larcony and taking a trip to Europe. The New Haven Company has been unfortunate, and yet it deserves its ill luck. People who manage business as they have managed theirs, deserve no commisseration when they, ay the penalty of their miscondoct. Within a year this comppuy has lost nearly three millions of dollars—two millions by Schuyler, and over one half million by the uncalled for accident at Norwalk. These loses abould infuse some animation in the stockholders. The millenium will come about the time people who pay the fiddler think to examine and age what kind of rosin is being used.

There was a slight shake in Suite street on Saturday, P. M., upon ascertaining that 9,000 more spurious shares of the Vermont Central had been aspected. But the game is too small. These financiers (1) abould have operated in something not quite so worthless as the Vermont Central. It seems that they are regarded as too contemptible for the Grand Jury to notice. This must be gospel, accord

Jury to notice. This must be gospel, according to railroad.

[Frem the Boston Chroniele, July 17.]

Since writing the above we understand that another over-issue of Vermont Central Railroad stock has been made of some 9,000 shares, making, with the other 2,000, a total over-issue of 11,000 shares. The way this outrageous swindle was done, as we understand it, is as follows:—At the time of the appointment of the new Treasurer, I. Newton Perkins, of New York, the books were taken to New York, and Edward Crane, the President of the railroad, furnished a list of the stockholders to the Transfer Agent, (Geo. Wm. Gordon.) This list, it is steted, contained an excess of 9,180 charse furnished by said Grane, being made up to suit him-relf. Mr. Gordon went on and transferred the stock, having only this flet as a guide. This, of course, was not the proper way, the stock ledger and transfer books being the only safeguards to start upon.

The perpetrator of this second gross fraud should be punished to thee plus market unsettled, and prices will consequently not improve. There were signs of returning confidence in the market, but this last act puts a damper upon any better feeling, for a time at least. There is one thing we trust that will be brought about, and that is a searching investigation into recent swindling transactions, and the arrest and punishment of the guilty party or parties.

Mr. Edward Crane has resigned his office as Presi-

parties.

Mr. Edward Crane has resigned his office as President of the Vermont Central Railroad, and also his place as a director in this company.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The Rochester American of Saturday notices the destruction by fire of the Lake View Watercure establishment, situated ten miles north of that city, on Saturday morning. The building was put up at an expanse of \$12,000; insured for \$4,000. The establishment was purchased by Dr. Fluming a year and a half since.

setts has hitherto contended, even when, for a party object, it was broached by General Jackson. On the score of danger to the country, we conceive that there is far more to be feared from it, than from the harmless fanaticism which made a bonfire of the constitution at Framingham on the Fourth of July. In fact, it required but little increast to perceive at an early day of the past season that the worst effect of the unrighteous repeal of the Missouri compromise would be to accredit at the North ithe most latitudinarian and dangerous opinions, and that under cover of the just abhorrence of that measure, unanimously felt by the whig party and a portion of the democratic party in the free States, there was no little reason to fear that old landmarks would be broken down, and countenance given to principles which aim, with little disguise, at the separation of the States. In reference to any valuable influence to be exercised by the non-slaveholding States, either in or out of Congress, in checking the extension of slavery, such influence is irretrievably sacrificed from the moment the lead is abandened by the friends of the constitution to those who go to the extreme of denying its obligations.

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VERMONT FOLITICS.

[From the Boston Courier.]

A notice of the three conventions which assembled at Montpelier on the 12th and 13th inst., has been published by telegraph. The Temperance Convention was first in the field, with the following list of officers:—

Gen. E. P. Walton, President; Hon. Wm. Pingrey, and Hon. H. F. Janes, Vice Presidents; Z. K. Pangborn, and P. Welch, Secretaries.

The resolutions are ultra strong, and call for the most stringent ligislation to put down all sale of spiritness liquors, and denounce the amendments made in the Vermont liquor law at the last session of the Legislature. The resolve to throw aside all political party issues and party attachments, was discussed by Messes. Powers, Bliss, Davis, Brown, and Briggs, and was unanimously adopted by a rising vote. Letters from Messes. Royce and Clark, the whig and democratic candidates for Governor of Vermont, in answer to inquiries relative to their opinions upon the subject, were read. Mr. Royce said—

"In regard to the liquor law my opinion is that the prohibitory system avould at least have a farther trial. Of course I do not think it would be wise at present to substitute a different system; though alterations might probably be made in some of the subordinate provisions of the existing law, which would tend to render it less obnoxious to objection without impairing its efficiency.

Mr. Clark replied to his interrogators:—

"You are pleased to ask whether I am in favor of the great temperance reformation; whether I approve generally of the means adopted to carry forward that reformation; and, more especially whether I "am in favor of legislative enactments sufficiently stringent to accomplish the objects contemplated? To these several inquiries I give you an affirmative answer, and would add that I regard the existing laws relating to the traffic in liquor, as inadequate to a

St. Louis Republican, is one:—We saw, says the editor. last evening, an apt illustration of the affection of woman. A poor inebriated wretch had been taken to the calaboose. His conduct in the street, and after he was placed in the cell, was of such a violent character that it became necessary to handoulf him. The demon rum had possession of his soul, and he gave vent to his ravings in curses so proface as to shock the senses of his fellow prisoners, one of whom, in the same cell, at his own solicitation, was placed in a separate apariment. A woman appeared at the grating, and in her hands she had a rude tray, upon which were placed some slices of bread, fresh from the hearth-stone, and other little delicactes, for her erring husband. She stood at the bar, fazing intently into the thick gloom, where her manacled companion wildly raved. Her voice was low and sort, and, as she called his name, its utterance was as plaintive as the melody of a fond and crushed spirit. The tears streamed from her eyes, and there, in the dark house, the abode of the most wretched and depraved, the tones of her voice found their way into that wicked man's heart, and he kneit in sorrow and in silence before his young nod injured wife, while his heart found relief in tears such only as a man can weep. Though the iron still bound his wrist, he placed his hands, with their heavy insigns of degradation, confidingly and affectionately upon the brow of his fair componion, and exclaimed, "Katy, I will try and be a better man." There, upon a rude seat, she had aprend the humble meal, which she had prepared with her own hands, and ster he had finished she rose to oppart, bidding him be calm and resigned for her sake, with the acurs of the soul. True to the lustinets of her love and promise, she did return with one who want on his bond for his appearance next morning—with his hand clasped in that of his lovely wife, she led him away a penitent, and, we trust, a better man. There were those who laughed, as that pale, neek woman bore off her erri

CAPTURE OF A RUNAWAY BANKRUPS.—A few weeks since a person of the name of G. Bollson, absconded from Birmingham to New York, asking with him some valuable jewelcy, which he france-lently obtained from Mesers. Williams, of Haston-garden. Mr. Corrie, the police magistrate, granted a warrant for his apprehension, which was placed in the hands of Mr. Inspector Field, who forthwith dispatched his assistant to America. Bollson was traced to Boston, and from thence to New York back again, and was overtaken at the Jamey shallon, as he was proceeding to Philadelphia. On the bankrupt was found a valuable diamond ring, watches, American money, bracelet, do. The completioner at Birmingham has also baued a warrant to take Bollson into custody, which was immediately ferwarded to New York. The bankrupt has been living at the most expensive hotels, and passed himself off as a person of the name of Stanley.—
Lubtin paper.

FEARPUL MORTALITY.—The Danville Register states that dysentery has been prevailing to an alarming extent in the neighborhood of Leakwille, N. C., within the past few weeks. In one family three out of five children died of it. In another, its ravages were more fatal still, sweeping off some ten of its number in rapid succession. In Leakwille, a few Sabbaths ago, the clock for twenty few cheerds was sold in one day. In the upper edge of Pittsrivenia the country has been essuaged with this disease to an extent but little infartes.